









newly appointed Ministry, proceeded to Osborne House to-day for the purpose of kissing the hands of the Queen in accordance with the custom which obtains upon taking office.

PARIS, August 25th.  
The Sanitary Chief of the War Office declares that the cholera in Paris, Havre and Rouen is abating and will soon disappear. Thus far in August there have been recorded 365 cases of cholera and 104 deaths from the disease in Havre. The medical authorities declare that the disease there is not the Asiatic type, although many victims died immediately after seizure.

The French steamer *Saint Andre*, from Havre, which has been quarantined at Foulquier, has four cases of cholera aboard and one death from cholera has occurred. The heavy rains of the past three days lowered the temperature. Twenty-eight cases of cholera and several deaths were reported in Havre yesterday.

Jewish communities here state that within one month 1000 Jewish refugees from Russia have passed through Paris, most of them on their way to the United States. Those recently arriving have been in a most filthy condition, and the cholera break out among them it will find a fertile field.

New York, August 25th.  
Medical men in this city are greatly interested in a new treatment of cholera discovered at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and in case the epidemic continues to spread the efficacy of the treatment will be promptly and thoroughly tested by New York experts. Of this treatment, which is analogous to that employed in France in smallpox and by Pasteur in hydrophobia, Dr. H. H. Klink, who has been studying at the Pasteur Institute for years, claims to be the discoverer. He is confident that the inoculation method will do for cholera what it has already done for smallpox and hydrophobia. He has used cholera vaccine upon several animals, with the result that none of them died, while of those animals subjected to the poisonous virus and not inoculated, all have died.

After his experiments with rabbits, guinea-pigs and pigeons had proved successful, Dr. Klink injected into himself some attenuated virus of cholera and noted that the resultant symptoms were a slight elevation of the temperature, pains, dryness in the mouth and swelling of the skin and ganglia at the spot where the inoculation took place. There was scarcely any intestinal derangement and the normal condition was restored within twenty-four hours. He next experimented upon himself with the active virus with the same results, and he concluded that inoculations of this kind could be made upon human beings with perfect safety and with the assurance that six days after vaccination the patients would be proof against all attacks of cholera. The process of injection is simple. The vaccine is injected into each animal twice, after which it is pronounced cholera proof.

Berlin, August 25th.  
In consequence of the facilities for the transmission of cholera by means of sleeping cars, that service between Hamburg and Berlin has been suspended. A passenger who arrived here to-day from Hamburg showed symptoms of the disease when he reached the city. He was at once conveyed to the hospital, where he was isolated. The wife of a merchant of this city died last night. It is believed her death was due to Asiatic cholera. The weather here is beginning to grow cooler, and it would not be surprising if an exodus should commence.

The carriages of all trains arriving at Berlin and Cologne from Hamburg were locked until the passengers had been examined by physicians. Professor Koch is reported to have said that the number of cases of cholera in Hamburg was not great in proportion to the population, but the virulent character of the disease gives ground for the greatest possible anxiety.

Vienna, August 25th.  
A strict watch is kept at the Austrian frontier on all passengers arriving from Hamburg.

ACCRA, August 25th.  
The French expedition that is marching against Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, consists of 60 officers and men of the naval artillery with six guns, 150 marines, 750 Senegalese troops and 350 native allies. The force has occupied a strategic position on the road to Abomey. The Foreign Legion, consisting of 1000 European infantry and 300 cavalry, are expected shortly to join the force.

LONDON, August 26th.  
There is no doubt the cholera has at last entered England. The disease was brought here by the steamer *Gemma* which arrived at Gravesend yesterday from Hamburg. It was reported that the steamer was infected, but the authorities, after examining the passengers, allowed them to land. A few hours afterwards two sailors who arrived on the *Gemma* were taken sick. They were at once removed to the hospital at Gravesend, where the doctors pronounced their malady cholera. In spite of medical aid they both died shortly after being admitted. This has caused considerable anxiety, and a close inspection of all incoming vessels has been ordered. Two deaths at Gravesend from cholera have produced great excitement.

To-day the steamer *Lanza*, plying between Hamburg and Lynn, arrived at Lynn. The health officers found two cholera suspects on board. The vessel was immediately ordered to put back to sea. The officers and passengers protested against such summary treatment, but the health officers were obstinate and refused to let a single person land from the steamer.

Sixty passengers on board the Hamburg-American steamer *Columbia* from New York, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, changed their minds about proceeding to Hamburg when they learned the cholera was epidemic there. They left the *Columbia* when they found the company had ordered that the vessel should not proceed to Hamburg, and took passage for Falmouth in the Netherlands.

The Liverpool health authorities have been discussing precautionary measures against the cholera. The Lynn authorities are taking vigorous measures to prevent the arrival of emigrants from Hamburg. Prince Esterhazy, an attaché of the Russian Legation, has been suffering from an attack of cholera, but is recovering.

A fearful mine explosion has occurred at the Park Slip coal pit, near Bridge End, Wales. One hundred and fifty men are employed, and it is feared there has been great loss of life. Not a single man has yet made his escape. The work of clearing the pit has begun, with many hundreds of volunteers.

At 6 o'clock this evening the rescuing party came to the surface with two men whom they found near the bottom pit. Both were badly burned and unconscious, with little hope of recovery. Shortly after this a fire suddenly burst forth from the mouth of the pit. This cut off all hope for those who first escaped death. They have certainly been suffocated and will be buried to death.

A large number of rescuers are working in the pit. Many have been hoisted up exhausted. Seven miners found dead have not yet been brought to the surface. As the working extended 1700 feet, it is hoped some of the miners will be rescued alive.

PARIS, August 26th.  
A dispatch from Lievin, a mining town near Calais, states there has been serious trouble between French and Belgian miners employed

there. The Frenchmen in a body attacked the dwellings occupied by the Belgians and smashed the windows, and when the officers attempted to quell the disturbance the rioters showed such an ugly disposition that troops had to be invoked. The Belgian miners have been advised to leave France to avoid further trouble.

New York, August 26th.  
The storm yesterday interfered with the work of searching for the treasure which went down with the British ship *Harwar* 175 years ago. Captain Symonds managed to do some work, however, and the "Little Giant" dredge brought up a quantity of flints. Glittering among them were two bits of yellow metal which, on being cleaned up, proved to be a watch key and an old-fashioned seal. The articles are gold and the seal contains a stone which Captain Symonds thinks is a totem. Neither stone nor seal have any initials or engravings.

The *Herald* correspondent at Panama cables as follows: "The British battleship *Arcturion*, 24 tons, wrecked at Serrana, near San Andreas. Her crew was saved and arrived at Colon on August 23rd and will be sent home."

St. Petersburg, August 26th.  
During the recent rioting at the Higher Street Works the mob resisted the Cossacks, one officer being severely injured. The Cossacks attacked the people. Two hundred rioters and twenty soldiers were disabled. The crowd then sacked the hospital pharmacy. Later in the evening the mob, excited by drink, tried to set fire to the village.

Rioting was resumed the next morning, when a mob of 10,000 terrorized the village, killing several Jews. They burned a village inhabited by people employed in the Harkness works, not a house being spared. They then invaded the factories, destroying everything. The damage amounts to several million roubles. Order was not restored until the third day, when soldiers and a battery of artillery arrived on the scene. The situation continues and is spreading to the mining districts. Further trouble is feared.

The official report on the Russian crops says that winter crops in all the provinces except sixteen are in a satisfactory condition. The condition of the summer crops is unsatisfactory in nineteen provinces.

An incident has just occurred which affords another illustration of the cordial feeling that exists between France and Russia. The French delegates to the International Railway Congress which is to be held here, are making a visit to Warsaw. To-day they were driven in carriages to the various points of interest about the city, and among other places they visited was the military camp at Molokoff. As they passed through the camp the visitors shouted "Vive la Russie" and the soldiers responded with enthusiastic cheers for France. The General commanding the troops gave a banquet last evening to the delegates. The Frenchmen offered toast to the cause of Russia, while the Russians toasted President Carnot and France. Other toasts followed, including one to "The Franco-Russian Alliance," which was greeted with cheers and shouts by the banqueters.

The cholera returns for yesterday show another upward jump in a number of new cases. There were yesterday 6322 new cases, an increase of 700 over the previous day. The deaths were 2977, an increase of 230. In St. Petersburg alone there were 103 new cases and twenty-four deaths.

Berlin, August 26th.  
Orders have been issued to stop railway traffic with Russia at every point on the frontier of East Prussia except Eydenken and Prostken. The Federal States have appointed delegates to meet in Berlin to concert measures for fighting the cholera.

A most welcome thunder-storm has passed over the city. The air has cleared and the weather is much cooler. Despite every effort to check it the cholera is increasing at Hamburg. Over 800 cases have been recorded, with 300 deaths.

Officially, deny that Asiatic cholera is in the city. It is said that a merchant who it was supposed yesterday died of cholera was a victim of cholera. Several suspicious cases were removed to the hospital to-day. Physicians declare the disease is only diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting.

This morning a woman became suddenly ill in an omnibus and was taken to the hospital where she was pronounced to be suffering from Asiatic cholera. The Moabit Hospital has been reserved for cholera patients. All trade in second-hand clothing has been stopped. A workman on a train on the Hamburg-Berlin Railway was seized with Asiatic cholera to-day at Wittberg and died in a few hours. Twenty-eight cases of cholera and twelve deaths are reported in Altona since yesterday noon. An artisan died of Asiatic cholera in Pinneberg, and a child belonging to a family that fled from Hamburg died of the same disease in Kiel.

At the meeting of the Municipal Sanitary Commission this evening Herr Schuler, the chairman, declared that up to 7 o'clock not a single case of cholera had occurred in the capital, the only cases of a diarrhoeal nature being those of dysentery.

The commission decided to prepare 600 beds in the Moabit Hospital for cholera patients and accommodations in other hospitals, if necessary. Orders were given for the more efficient cleaning of the streets.

HAMBURG, August 26th.  
The police have issued orders forbidding inhabitants from drinking water from the Elbe unless it is previously boiled. Building places along the Elbe are to be closed. The police will make a house to house inspection to insure their being clean and enforce sanitary measures wherever they are required. Special corps have been organized to disinfect houses infected with cholera.

Official statistics show that on Wednesday there were 183 new cases of the disease reported, while the deaths numbered thirty-two. Up to noon Thursday there were ninety new cases and twenty deaths. There were eight deaths from the disease at Altona yesterday. Most of the deaths occurred among laborers employed about the docks, boatmen, etc.

EDINBURGH, August 26th.  
The ceremony of enthroning and conferring the pallium upon the most Rev. Angus MacDonald, Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, took place yesterday in the Roman Catholic Cathedral here. It was the first coronation of the kind in Scotland since the days of Cardinal Beaton, who became Archbishop of St. Andrews in 1553, and who was assassinated in his own castle on May 3, 1564.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 26th.  
Senor Garcia Torres, proprietor and editor of the *Manifiesto Republicano*, has been arrested and thrown into prison. The charge against him is striving to incite a revolution by incendiary articles.

TORONTO (Ont.), August 26th.  
Hon. McKensie Bowell, Minister of Militia, is here, en route to the Pacific coast, on a tour of inspection of Canada's defence.

LYONS, August 26th.  
A shock of earthquake was felt here to-day, also generally throughout France.

LONDON, August 26th.  
The Port-nase Royal Mail Steamship Company has failed.

HAVRE, August 26th.  
Official figures show that on Wednesday there were eighteen new cases of cholera, and nine deaths from the disease here. Yesterday there were nine new cases and twenty-one deaths.

LIVERPOOL, August 26th.  
All the boarding-houses here are subjected to daily rigorous inspection. Officials see that they are kept clean, and all sanitary regulations are complied with to prevent the introduction of cholera.

SAGINAW (Mich.), August 26th.  
The steamer *Wapiti*, owned by William W. Sibley, the Rochester, N. Y., millionaire, went on the rocks in Georgian bay last night and all but two of those on board were lost. Those drowned were H. W. Sibley, the millionaire secedman of Rochester, his wife, son and daughter, also two young ladies, Miss M. B. Pond and Miss F. M. Durban of Rochester, N. Y., the crew consisting of James Eldridge, captain, Walter Henry engineer, and Jerome O'Hare, a deck-hand. Those who escaped death were the fireman, name unknown, and the cook, George Sherman, who shipped at Mackinaw.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.  
News has been received to the effect that the Governor of Chekiang left the capital on the 10th inst.

Wang, the new Admiral of the Yangtze, left the other day for the Chinese transport *Ting Yin* chow for Peking.

An epidemic is raging in Wuhu and vicinity, that is carrying off many people. Persons affected by the epidemic are said to die in a few hours.

Shao, the Governor of Formosa, has applied to the Throne to extend his leave from active duty for some months. The Governor has been somewhat improved in health, but his physician pronounces him as being still too weak to resume work.

The Ningpo officials are having much of their time taken up in going about to different temples to offer up prayers for rain. On the 5th inst. nearly ten thousand people were at the various temples in the city praying for a downpour. If the drought continues for another ten days, it is hard to tell what the people will do.

To protect the late crop of rice from getting injured by the locusts, the Nanking Viceroys has ordered his soldiers to catch and destroy them. Their winged enemies, however, are not easily captured. The only hope of eliminating the pest is in a copious rain, and this is a far from coming, we cannot predict what will become of the harvest this year.

On the 10th inst. three prisoners, who have for some time been inmates of the Kiangsi Prison, were put to death. One of them, a blacksmith, was said to possess great powers, and was able to go about on the roofs of houses in a wonderfully easy manner. This feat had enabled him once to escape from prison, but when engaged in another robbery he was captured, this last time to meet his doom.

Lung Sung-nien, a *Kolao* Hui leader, was captured some time ago by the soldiers of the Chinese gunboats at Hukou, and taken to Ningkan for trial. By means of torture the "wily" chief gave evidence that the two prisoners named Chung and Hui were both important members of his society. After the report of the case reached the Governor, an order was forthwith issued condemning the three prisoners to death. Hence early on the morning of the 8th inst. they were despatched, and their heads are now being exposed.

A merchant interested in the tin mines in Hainanah Hain, Kuangtung, recently applied for permission from the authorities to ship dynamite for blasting purposes in the mines. On the ground that dynamite is a dangerous article and the use of it often attended with grave disasters, the permission sought for was not given. The official to whom the merchant then made further appeal, and who is the one who is petitioning the Provincial Authorities and asking them to stop the issue of certificates granting people permission to ship dynamite.

Another man has sacrificed his life for the good of the public. A certain instructor on board the Chinese man-of-war *Yuenwei* was much moved by the parched condition of the fields and the withering vegetation, and resolved to save the country by inducing a down-pour. So the other day, after taking a good deal of pains in finishing his toilet, he set out for the sea outside of Chinghai and threw himself into the water. On the following day his body was recovered and dragged ashore. It was found that a large number of brass hooks were hanging on the body. The hooks had a ring attached to them in which were inserted sticks of sandalwood.

The funeral of Lady Lu took place at Tientsin on the 13th inst., with great pomp. Immense crowds of spectators packed the streets, and temporary shrines were put up along the route where people offered up their last tribute of honour to the deceased lady, as her remains passed by. On the following day his body was interred in the state of the funeral cortege. It is worthy of mention that two were presented by the widows and the poorest class of citizens, while another was the gift of the "riches" and coolies, who took this opportunity of manifesting their gratitude to the Viceroy, who on one occasion was instrumental in getting their license-fee reduced.

On the 8th inst. two *Kolao* Hui members fell into the hands of the soldiers at Ningkan. The Chinese were brought before the soldiers, who immediately gave orders to have them transported to the magistrate's yards, where they were tried. The examination lasted many hours, beginning in the afternoon and not finishing until late at night, after which the two prisoners were conveyed to two different prisons for safe keeping. Nothing has come to light regarding the proceedings of the trial, but it was visible on the faces of the prisoners when they came out of the yards that they had been subjected to a terrible state, and it is quite possible that they had been undergoing torture.

We noted in one of our recent issues the popular disturbance in Wuchow Hsien. We are informed that the outbreak was due to the doings of the soldiers belonging to the *Hsiao* stations who, in conjunction with a number of the town roughs, have been extorting money from the people. The deputies went there to investigate the matter, and on discovering which party had been the cause of the outbreak, immediately disarmed the soldiers, apprehended their accomplices and ordered them to be flogged. In order to further reconcile the leaders and people, some soldiers were instructed to go along the streets and fire off crackers. The people were joyfully mollified and began opening their stores to do business again.

The distress among the people of Chang-loh Hsien, who have just been visited by a most calamitous down-pour and the consequent mountain torrents, is most severe. The area of the country that has been swamped is estimated at

about 70 li. The number of people drowned is not so great, as they were able to run to the mountains, but the houses destroyed are innumerable. Seven-tenths of the buildings of all descriptions have been demolished, whose owners are consequently without shelter. Had the officials sent them relief, those people would have starved. The district magistrate would have shared the fate of his wife, who was drowned, had not some soldiers carried him up the mountain. It is to be hoped that the high authorities and the benevolent institutions will unite in their efforts to send relief to the suffering people.

## SWATOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
10th September, 1892.

Typhoons have been hovering about the southern coasts for some time past, and to-day there is one raging in the Formosa Channel. It is probably owing to the continuance of severe weather that we have had very few arrivals of steamers during the past week. At the barometer steadily fell all day yesterday, and the sky appeared decidedly threatening, we fully expected a fierce blow during the night, and accordingly set about making things snug in the way of window-shutters and typhoon-barrs. The steamers *Hailong* and *Kungwei* dropped down the river and took up secure berths under the lee of Double Island, where they had plenty of sea-room to dodge about. The former steamer had already sent down her top-gallant yard. But the typhoon did not visit us. It passed Swatow and struck Amoy and Foochow, doing evident good in its orbit so far as clearing and cooling the atmosphere are concerned.

The mean thermometer here to-day registers 82°. The *Hailong* and *Kungwei* have both already taken their departure for Amoy, the latter on her way up to Shanghai. The *Esang* arrived from Hongkong this afternoon.

An ancient rush is perceptible to-day, following upon the arrival this morning of the steamers *Wooching*, *Wampoa*, and *Namying*. The *Wooching* has a full cargo of beancake and sundries from Chefoo and Ningchow. The steamer *Esang* left for Shanghai this afternoon at 5 p.m.—N. C. Daily News.

## TAMSUI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
5th September, 1892.

A very severe typhoon passed the north end of Formosa on the 6th and 7th instants. According to what we could make out, it came up on the east side of the island crossed over north of it towards the mainland, the centre passing perhaps some 30 to 40 miles off. It travelled very slowly, and took ample time to do all the mischief on its way. It could be seen in Kelung water some 5 or 6 feet over high-water mark. The centre passed there at 9.30 p.m. on the 6th with the barometer registering 28.57. Not so very much damage was done; the steamer *Smith*, the sailing ships *Kristina*, *Nelson*, *Clara*, *Babayan*, and a Chinese gunboat, got through without other loss than that the two sailing ships each lost an anchor, which they afterwards recovered. The dredger broke itself, and landed on a ledge of rock just in the place where a wharf most likely will be made—Formosa—wakes up—in a future generation a small steam launch attached to the dredge has disappeared. A lot of small mischief was done, but hardly any loss of life except in the gold fields, where the sudden swelling of the little stream drowned nearly 200, according to what is reported. The centre passed north of Tamsui about midnight 6th with a barometer reading of 28.70. Much more damage was done here and the rise of the water was considerably more. The river also rose, and as the holding ground at Tamsui is exceedingly bad, a lot of junks were wrecked, and many of them are high and dry up in the fields now. Many people are said to be drowned.

On the railway line the worst damage between Kelong and Taipei Fu is the collapse of a large wooden bridge, spanning the Kelung river at Bathou, where the foundation was washed away. Besides this, a couple of small bridges are damaged. They will, however, soon be in working order, and the intention is to run trains from both ends to the river and cross in ferry boats until the bridge is put up again. The line to the south of Taipei Fu has not been much damaged, and the long wooden bridge across the broad river by Twatui stood the test well. The telegraph lines are down all over, and we have no connection as yet from one place to another. Hsien was the worst of the damage. *Feichow* with the Chinese captain and assistants to repair the cable (if they can), which has been interrupted for some weeks between Foochow and Tamsui, we hope they have found shelter at Foochow.

The railway, I am glad to say, is being pushed along to the south of Taipei Fu at a great rate. Since the fourth station Taitzu Yuan (native Tzu Kuang) was opened, about 15 miles from Taipei Fu, passenger trains are now running to three more stations, respectively 20, 40, and 60 miles from here. It is at present said to be the intention of H. E. the Governor to permit the extension of the line to Sin Chu, (native Tsuk Chan), about 77 miles from here. Besides several small bridges there will be one long one over the Fung Shao Chi river, at about 38 miles from here; it has one steel span of 300 feet, three or four smaller steel spans, and several wooden ones. Two other streams, with considerable flood-roads are to be crossed partly with steel and partly with timber bridges. On the whole our able engineer, Mr. Matheson, who is the only European connected with the railway at present, has his hands full.—N. C. Daily News.

## HANKOW.

(FROM N. C. DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)  
September 12th, 1892.

It is reported that our Viceroy has sent instructions to the Slangyang Fu authorities to have two men, caught posting placards and spreading rumors, executed. The executioners are expected to arrive to-day. For a time there was quite a panic amongst the natives there, and many thousands fled to the country in all directions, but they have now got over their scare.

Professor Anderson is here, and is meeting with a fair amount of patronage. It is a pity, however, that he should have stuck up by way of posters a number of most sensational scenes from "Ten Nights in a Rooming House." The highly colored descriptions of offending devils fighting with bottles and pistols, branding each other with chairs, and of women weltering in blood please our natives hugely; but it is hardly the thing one likes to see set before them after a course of Chiao Han.

A rifle competition came off this morning. *Hankow versus the Yangtze*, five a side. The scores were as follows—

HANKOW.  
Lieut. Ballard.....58  
W. O. Kennedy.....55  
Gen. Giles.....52  
A. B. S. Hanley.....52  
A. B. C. Gillick.....52  
Total.....269

The Hankow team not being accustomed to Blaisy rules, which were the rules of the match, were at a disadvantage. The wind also was rather stiff and the light unfavourable. The Hankow Cricket Club being reorganized, and also the Fire Brigade. St. John's was re-opened last Sunday. The number of residents present in addition to the gun-boat men was ten. I give the exact figures because I fear my last statement in connection with this matter was an under-estimate for which I may be taken to task. The weather is gradually getting cooler and we are able to breathe a little more freely.

## (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 12th.  
Since my last news to you of the trouble up river, I have had the pleasure of an interview with Father Ampleo at the Italian Convent; who has kindly placed the following facts at my disposal—

"While as yet no great riot has occurred up-country, still intense excitement has taken place with regard to the reported rumours that the Foreigners have paid the converts to poison the wells. The wells are guarded night and day, and many a poor stranger coming to drink the water has been murdered, so great is the popular indignation against the converts. In some instances small mission chapels have been burnt and pulled down, and about 150 li from Lo-chow, the newly finished chapel, as well as the old convent, have been burnt."

A letter received on the 10th states that the Catholic Missionaries are again in danger, owing to the city being placed under martial law, the populace to rise and burn the churches and kill the Foreigners; the Missionary writing states that he believes the secret societies to be wholly responsible for the present state of affairs.

I am informed also on good authority from those concerned that the French Consul is at present communicating with Peking with regard to the fresh outbreak against the Catholic missions.

The *Esik* on her way up to Ichang passed into the Tungting Lake some fifteen miles.

The Consul at the city which she then was abreast of had an interview with the commander, and urged on him the impossibility of proceeding any further on account of the shallowness of the water.

It is said (but I cannot vouch for it) that the gallant Commander's reply was "If it were necessary for the *Esik* to proceed means would be found to make water!"

At Shanghai, the station for river steamers some miles above the entrance to the lake, a telegram awaited the *Esik*, intimating that she was not to enter the Tungting Lake (rather a mistake on someone's part).

Last Sunday, September 11th, the famous *Poyang* went on a wild goose chase, having got under weigh on Saturday night to go to the assistance of the same Co. steamer *Shan*. Reported ashore some 100 miles or so up-river, the *Poyang* returned on the afternoon of Sunday, having been unable to find the *Shan* (she having got off as proceeded).

The steamer *Changou* arrived on Monday and reported having passed the *Shan*, "all well."

The steamer *Kialing* left with a fair general cargo for Shanghai last week, but at what rates I cannot say.

She had several accidents this time; one was the loss of a lower anchor, and another small mishap was occasioned by a Chinaman visiting the steamer, and unintentionally letting go her anchor, and chain, nearly getting killed himself for his pains.

The *Changou* is undoubtedly the favourite of Messrs. Greaves & Company's steamers and her present fast passages with only some 15 hours in port have made her very popular with the Chinese.

Professor Anderson and his charming assistant are making quite a long stay here, and as they are giving performances every evening, including Sundays, it is to be hoped the Mexicans are rapidly flowing in.

With regard to the inhabitants of the hotel at the back of H. B. M.'s Consulate I am glad to be able to tell you that at present there are none, and none are expected again this year.

The *Patriot* left early on Saturday morning for your port, and the *Monocacy* is expected at the end of this month.

The German steamer *Rio*, having arrived, is discharging over 1,000 tons of coal for the *Rio* Hongkong.

The *Lienshi* is reported to be leaving here about the end of the month for Shanghai, after being relieved by the *Swift*.

She will remain some six weeks in Shanghai to do her quarterly firing and give her ship's company general leave; she is then expected to resume her station at Hankow. Whether or not the above programme will be carried out in detail is more than I can say, but there is good reason to suppose it will.

The water-mark to-day is 57 feet 3 in., and falling slowly.

News has been received from Ichang that some 100 bodies have been recovered from the recent fire. It is estimated that 120 lives at least were lost. The two junks which sank off the China Merchants' hulks some time ago have not been raised, as they broke up bodily, and 40 tons of coal, as well as 2500 pieces of salt are at the bottom of the river on the way down to Kiating. And the real loss is expected to be very promising for Hankow.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

## NINGPO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)  
September 12th.

Another incident in regard to the late drought has just come to hand. In the city there is a well, the deepest known for miles around. During the dry weather two brothers, eager to show their consideration for the people, made up their minds to re-open this well that had been closed up for a number of years.

The covering of the well was taken up, and one of the brothers undertook to go down and see if there were any possibility of obtaining water, but the accumulated gas in the shaft apparently overpowered him, and the other brother going down to rescue him was also overcome with the noxious fumes; the result was that both brothers were suffocated before they could be brought to the surface of the well.—*Mercury*.

## HE WAS AT THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

"The British Infantry are the best in the world, and, but, luckily, few in number."

So said a French martial in reply to a question by Napoleon. Few in number may be, but enough to keep the English drumbeat following the sun around the world. Here is a short story from an old soldier, a little about the Indian Mutiny, more about another mutiny—

"He says: 'In 1864 I enlisted in the 5th Regiment of Foot Guards, and that year went on to China. Three years later, 1867, I went to Bengal, India. I was present at the siege of Lucknow, under General Havelock, and was wounded there. I was then sent to Cawnpore, during the fearful massacre at that place. We were exposed to damp, our clothes being wet for days together. Here I was that I first began to feel the bad effects of the climate. In 1878, I returned home to my native village and settled down, five years afterwards I began to feel the effects of the climate."

thred. I lost all spirit and energy. Everything was a trouble to me, and I became weak and low. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth, no appetite for food, and what I ate gave me pain in the chest and back. I also had a dull heavy pain and weight at my right side and in the hips and legs, and a sense of tightness or constriction, as if I was held or bound.

"After a time my arms puffed up, and the sinews and muscles of the calves of my legs creaked with pain. I could not sleep at night, and for weeks and weeks I got little or no rest. I would doze for a short time and then wake with pain. Things went on like this month after month. I got weaker and weaker, and had to give up work and engage a man to look after my small business. I took medicines of various kinds, but obtained little or no relief. I then saw the club doctor, who gave me medicines and applications, but I found no ease from anything except for a little while. After being under this doctor off and on for four years I gave up going to him and went to see a doctor at Bangalore, and was under his treatment for three months. He gave me medicines and embrocations, and I was rubbed before the fire, for hours together by my wife, but nothing eased me.

"The doctor ran up a bill of some five pounds, but at the end of three months I was worse than ever, and so weak that I had not strength even to go and see the doctor. Then I gave up doctoring in despair, for I had lost all faith in physic, and said to my wife, 'If it so be doctoring any more, nothing can be done for me. I will let things take their chance.'"

"Now better, now worse, I continued in this state until March, 1890, when a small book was left at my house, telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I read of a case like mine having been cured by it. So I procured a bottle from Mr. E. Seigel's Stores and began taking it. In three weeks I felt better, my pains left me, my appetite returned, my food seemed with me, and I gradually gained strength. By the time I had taken the third bottle I was a well man, and never felt better in my life. From that day to this I have never allowed anything, and can do a day's work with any man. If I feel any sluggishness of the liver, I take a few doses of the Syrup and know nothing of pain."

"After my recovery many of my neighbours asked what had wrought this cure, and I told them Se



## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

"UPAS" ANTIPOULING COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PERFECT ANTIPOULING AND QUICK DRYER.

For further particulars apply to  
SHEWAN & Co.  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1892. [930]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL.

THE CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA WINES,

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER and VAN BROOK, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivier) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Undiluted.

Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY, and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to

MACONDRAY BROTHERS &amp; Co.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 30, Water Street,

Yokohama.

Yokohama, 12th August, 1892. [844]

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER

"MONTIARA"

AS SHE NOW LIES IN YAU-MA-TI BAY.

Length ..... 75 feet.  
Beam ..... 17 feet.  
Depth of hold ..... 7 feet.  
Registered Tonnage ..... 75 tons.  
(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the Montiarra has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)

The Montiarra was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-work frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &amp;c., apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,

6, Pedder's Hill,

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [525]

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG," AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCKS.

The Engines of the *Chop-cheung* were constructed by Messrs. HOLLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type. Cylinders 20 1/2 and 18 1/2 dia., with a stroke of 26 1/2. The Crank Shaft is 6 1/2 dia., at the Crank Pin and 7 1/2 dia. at the Journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3 1/2 and the L.P. 3 1/2 dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2 1/2 dia. Air Pump 14 1/2 dia., by 13 stroke. Single Acting Circulating Pump 8 1/2 dia., by 7 1/2 stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3 1/2 dia., by 13 stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2 ft. 7 in. dia.; Dome, 4 1/2 dia. by 4 ft. high; Tubes, 1 1/2 in. number by 3 1/2 ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Docks.

For further particulars, apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,

6, Pedder's Hill,

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [525]

FOR SALE.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY, Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, is the best and most complete work of the kind ever published in the FAR EAST. The Directory contains all the latest and most reliable information concerning China, Japan and all the other Countries in the East.

PRICE ..... \$3.00

To be obtained from all Booksellers in China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1892.

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.,  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
No. 28, Queen's Road Central. [632]HONGKONG TIMBER  
YARD, WANCHAI.OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
Always on Hand.  
L. MALLORY.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1892. [661]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS  
COMPANY, LIMITED.JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR  
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.  
SHEWAN & Co., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says  
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1892. [9]

## Intimations.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kramulla"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.  
THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HÔTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being under experienced supervision.  
THE BED ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjacent to the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.  
THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.  
NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.R. TUCKER  
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

CENTRAL HOTEL,  
SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &amp;c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1892.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

666]

F. E. REILLY,  
PROPRIETOR.THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG  
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.25—Aberdeen Dock.  
10—Aberdeen Paper Mills Office, Wing Lok St.  
102—Aberdeen Paper Mills.  
26—Alice Memorial Hospital.  
23—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya Central.  
23—Do, East Point.23—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
23—Do, Praya Central.

23—Blackhead &amp; Co., Praya Central.

23—Blackhead &amp; Co., Magazine Gap.

23—Butterfield &amp; Swire, Shipping Office.

23—Do, Refinery Office.

23—Do, Refinery, Quarry Bay.

23—Do, Residence, Peak.

23—Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Ltd.,  
23—Canille, Dr., Mount Kellet.

23—Central Police Station.

23—"China Mail".

23—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Gardens.

23—"Daily Press".

23—Dakin, Cruickshank &amp; Co., Ltd.

23—Dodwell, Carill &amp; Co.

23—Do, Praya Central.

23—E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.

23—Gao Company, Ltd., West Point.

23—Do, East Point.

23—Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

23—Government Civil Hospital.

23—Government House.

23—Harrison, W. Stuart, Residence.

23—Do, Praya Central.

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F. Blackhead & Co.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,  
and PROVISION MERCHANTS.  
NAVY CONTRACTORS, &  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
No. 11, Praya Central,  
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).SOLE AGENT FOR  
RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION  
FOR  
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manu-  
factured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.  
SPECIALLY SELECTED  
EXTRA PRIME PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.Also  
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED  
HAMS AND BACON.  
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS,  
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of  
Hemmoen.FLENSBURG STOCK BEER,  
ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS'  
MACHINERY and TOOLS.  
EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.REASONABLE PRICES.  
ALL KINDS OF COALS  
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.  
See Catalogue of all finest old BRANDY,  
COGNAC, & Start, selected expressly for F. B. &  
Co., Sole Agents.SOLE AGENTS  
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN  
FOR THE  
TULE LIFE PRESERVER  
AND RAFT.  
Manufactured by the  
LEDUC TULE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.Acknowledged by the scientific world as the  
MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT  
DEODORISER and GERMICIDE.  
Is neither poisonous nor caustic, may be used  
by everybody without the slightest apprehension  
of danger.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1892. [152]SCOTT'S  
EMULSIONOf Pure Cod  
Liver Oil and  
HYPHOSPHITES  
of Lime and  
SodaIs endorsed and prescribed by leading physi-  
cians, because both the Cod Liver Oil and the  
Hypophosphites are the recognized  
agents in the cure of Consumption. It is  
as palatable as milk, and three times as  
effective as plain oil.Scott's Emulsion is a perfect  
food, because both the Cod Liver Oil and the  
Hypophosphites are the recognized  
agents in the cure of Consumption. It is  
as palatable as milk, and three times as  
effective as plain oil.SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,  
47 FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, E.C.Sole Agents for Hongkong and China  
Messrs. A. B. WATSON & Co. (Limited),  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1891.

## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT  
YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.  
City of Rio de Janeiro...Thursday, 29th Sept.  
City of Peking...Saturday, 22nd Oct.  
China...Tuesday, 1st Nov.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"  
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via  
YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 29th Sept.,  
at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for  
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.  
To San Francisco, Vancouver,  
Victoria, Esquimaux, New  
Westminster, Port Townsend,  
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.,  
To Liverpool and London..... 325.00  
To Paris and Bremen..... 345.00  
To Havre and Hamburg..... 335.00  
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND  
CITIES. FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.	30 days.	Continu- ous Trip.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.	285.00	
St. Louis, Mo.	292.50	291.50
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.	292.50	
Chicago, Ill.	297.50	295.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	299.50	295.00
Columbus, Ohio	302.50	301.50
Cleveland, Ohio	304.25	304.25
Toronto, Canada	309.00	307.45
Pittsburg, Penn.	310.25	307.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.	311.00	308.50
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.	317.00	317.00
Montreal, Canada	319.75	313.00
Philadelphia, Penn.	319.75	312.50
New York	319.75	315.00
Portland, Maine	321.15	317.00
Portland, Maine	327.25	317.00

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European  
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials and the families.Passengers by this line have the option of  
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific  
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern  
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.  
Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return  
tickets to San Francisco will be issued at fol-  
lowing rates:—

4 months.....\$337.50

12 months.....\$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of  
re-embarkation at San Francisco.Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or  
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.  
This allowance does not apply to through  
fares from China and Japan to Europe.Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities  
of the United States, via Overland Railways, to  
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports  
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the  
Company's and connecting Steamers.Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will  
be received at the Office until 1 P.M. same day;  
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-  
dress in full; value of same is required.Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo de-  
stined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the  
United States, should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.  
For further information as to Passage and  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th September 1892.

## Hotels.

HAUSENSTEIN'S HOTEL,  
A MOY.THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is  
situated on the beach at KULANGSOO  
and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.  
An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and  
WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of  
the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG,  
Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892.

WINDSOR HOTEL,  
(In Connaught Buildings),  
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on in  
WINDSOR HOUSE has now been  
removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.  
Cuisine under European management. Each  
Bed-room has its own Bath-room, Hot and Cold  
water. Passenger Elevator to all Floors.  
Charges from \$2 per day upwards.  
Special Rates for Families or Permanent  
Residents. Offices and Rooms to let Unfurnished,  
and Rooms with or without Board, by day or  
month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor.  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1892. [843]THE SHAMEN HOTEL.  
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably  
situated within a few minutes walk of the  
"River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive  
Visitors.The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably  
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting  
Rooms, and accommodation generally will be  
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.  
The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every  
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in ex-  
ceptional hands.Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best  
quality only.  
A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD ROOM.  
A. F. DO ROZARIO,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [170]

## Mails.

ACCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO.CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE.  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Galle...Tuesday, 11th October.  
Belge...Thursday, 10th Nov.  
Occante...Tuesday, 29th Nov.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama and Honolulu, on TUESDAY, the  
11th October, at 1 P.M. Connection being made  
at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and  
Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.  
To San Francisco, Vancouver,  
Victoria, Esquimaux, New  
Westminster, Port Townsend,  
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.,  
To Liverpool and London..... 315.00  
To Paris and Bremen..... 345.00  
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Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic  
lines of steamers.RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND  
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DESTINATION.	30 days.	Continu- ous Trip.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.	285.00	
St. Louis, Mo.	292.50	291.50
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.	292.50	
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New York	319.75	315.00
Portland, Maine	321.15	317.00
Portland, Maine	327.25	317.00